

# THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

VOLUME XXXI.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## POULTRY EXHIBITION.

### SECOND ANNUAL

#### BRAND EXHIBITION

##### OF

###### POULTRY,

###### PIGEONS, and

###### PET STOCK,

###### BY THE

###### NATIONAL

###### Association of Fanciers,

###### AT THE

###### EXPOSITION BUILDING,

Monday, Feb. 12, and continuing

throughout the week.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 15 cents.

Coal.

W. L. HATHAWAY,

Coal Dealer,

MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK:

On Market and Randolph-sts.

Office and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st.

Office and Dock, No. 277 Archer-st.

Office and Dock, No. 171 West Lake-st.

Office and Dock, No. 146 LaSalle-st.

Office and Dock, No. 101 Madison-st.

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## HITCH NO. 2.

### Congress in Joint Convention

#### Counts the Vote of

##### Florida.

###### Proctor Knott Gets in the

###### Way, but Is Brushed

###### Aside Quickly.

###### The Count Proceeds Until

###### Louisiana Is Reached;

###### When Out-and-Dried Objections Are

###### Raised by the Democrats.

###### Whereat the Certificates Are Re-

###### ferred to the Electoral

###### Tribunal.

###### Outline of the Plan of Attack

###### Agreed Upon by the

###### Tildenites.

###### They Will Try to Prove that the Return-

###### ing Board Is an Illegal Body.

###### And that It Had No Right to Count

###### the Presidential Vote.

###### Rumors of Democratic Expedients to

###### Defeat the Arbitration.

###### IN JOINT CONVENTION.

###### THE DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS MEET.

###### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The content of the majority in the House of Representatives against the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Florida, and the action of the Speaker calling that body to order at 10 o'clock. The Republican side was fuller than the Democratic, and the first move from the latter was a strong effort to delay that for a few moments. It was accomplished by the Speaker's declaration of the Democratic side that nothing like filibustering would be resorted to today, a campaign of delay having actually begun. Field was on hand and very active, and the moment Mr. Knott rose and offered to go on with the debate, the only question before the body, that of action on the report of the Commission, Mr. Knott raised a point that no quorum was present, and others on the Democratic side demanded a call of the House. Field ran over to the Republican side and assured them there was no purpose of delay, and suggested an agreement to wait till half after 10, and then begin the debate, on the ground that so many were absent. At the hour designated the members were waiting.

###### AT ONCE APPEARED.

Proctor Knott was so far recognized a member as to be put forward to submit the Field scheme of delay, which was a petition to submit the decision of the Electoral Commission to the Electoral Tribunal, and a request that it should proceed to take evidence in regard to the vote of Florida. The half-hour's postponement had then for its purpose the gathering of the Democratic strength to vote upon it. Mr. Hale at once made a point of order against Knott's proposition, that the law under which they were acting provided solely for a vote upon accepting the decision of the Commission or overruling it. Messrs. Banks and Burdard supported Hale, and Fernando Wood, while

###### PROTESTING WITH A SMILE.

that he was childlike and bland that there was no disposition on his side to cause unnecessary delay, and that for himself he would rather Knott's proposition be put to a vote. The House then proceeded to vote upon the decision of the Commission, and the debate on the part of the Speaker was probably the most important one in its far-reaching effect of any he has performed this session. There is no doubt but that Knott's proposition was the studied and cunning device of

###### THE MORE DEBATEFUL TILDEN MANAGERS.

by which they expected to delay action as such, and yet effective filibustering as repeated formal references of questions back to the Speaker. The House then proceeded to vote upon the decision of the Commission, and the debate on the part of the Speaker was probably the most important one in its far-reaching effect of any he has performed this session. There is no doubt but that Knott's proposition was the studied and cunning device of

###### A GERM FEELING OF SATISFACTION.

ran over the faces of the Tilden managers on the Democratic side, but this changed in less time than it takes to write it into deep disappointment when Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, made the point of order that it was not competent for the House to proceed to vote upon the decision of the Commission, and the debate on the part of the Speaker was probably the most important one in its far-reaching effect of any he has performed this session. There is no doubt but that Knott's proposition was the studied and cunning device of

###### TO REMIT.

207 AND 209 MONROE-ST.,

Near opposite C. N. Henderson's.

FOR RENT LOW

IN PERFECT ORDER.

WM. L. FERRY, JR.,

171 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

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FOR RENT LOW

IN PERFECT ORDER.

these: McCarr, Banks, Fry, Dunnell, and

Kasson. The Democrats were Tucker, Springer,

Hurd, Carr, Walker, and Field. The speeches

were concise, and as a whole much above

average force and point of Congressional debate.

THE UNEXPECTED SEPARATION.

of the day was the speech of Carr, of Indiana,

the successor of Speaker Kerr. Heretofore he

has said little since his election. His seat on the

Republican side, well back at the

Speaker's extreme left. He thus spoke across

a part of the Republican side, and at the

Democrats. The latter, as his first sentence

fell on them, leaned forward in a sort of

perplexity as if they supposed they had not heard

him distinctly, but in a few moments there was

no doubt anywhere on the floor or in the gal-

leries as to the meaning of Mr. Carr. There has

been a scene of greater interest than

followed, as the successive sentences of Carr's

speech rolled upon his Democratic associ-

ates. At first a few attempted to laugh, but

the smiles soon faded off from the Democratic

side to play, till the end of his speech, over the

faces of the Republicans.

TALKERS, OR VIOLENCE.

attempted to break the force of Carr's words,

and protested that it would require more than

one man to read the majority out of the party.

Field's close was a failure. It was his second

attempt to make a speech in the greatest pres-

ence of his life, but as the first sentence was

uttered, he was interrupted by the Democrats,

when the Electoral bill passed, he disappointed

both friends and opponents. His speech con-

sisted of a wall that the Commission had not

considered the Florida evidence collected with

so much care; in other words, that certificate

of the Florida evidence, which the Electoral

Commission had decided, and determined that no

evidence had been received or considered which

had not been submitted to the two Houses in joint

convention by the President of the Senate; that

the Electoral Commission had decided, and de-

termined that no evidence had been received or

considered which had not been submitted to the

two Houses in joint convention by the President

of the Senate; that the Electoral Commission

had decided, and determined that no evidence

had been received or considered which had not

been submitted to the two Houses in joint con-

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two Houses in joint convention by the President

of the Senate; that the Electoral Commission

had decided, and determined that no evidence

had been received or considered which had not

been submitted to the two Houses in joint con-

vention by the President of the Senate; that the

Electoral Commission had decided, and deter-

mined that no evidence had been received or

order to take a recess except upon a question

raised in joint convention.

No business was transacted up to noon, the

Senate awaiting notification from the House

that that body was ready to resume the joint



**Judge Rogers Declines  
the Mandamus**

**Nike Takes an Appeal and  
Collection of the T**

**He Also Intends to Make A  
to Get the Books from**

**All Hands Agreed that the Mus  
paralysed One.**

**THE DECISION**  
**MIKE HEATON.**  
Messrs. Herrick and Gandy were  
well interested in Mike Evans' man-  
ifesto before Judge Rogers who was  
sitting before him when the Court open-  
ed in a few moments later, and took  
counsel for the great public. Du-

[illegible]

AS TO THE DEFENSE SET UP (assuming that Evans forfeited it by failing to file it fully and in time), Judge McAlister is between those camps because of an error as to the amount the securities were sold for. He found that the price was inadequate for an amount equal to the bond (which was \$100,000), and, therefore, should not and was not a forfeiture. The bond was paid for by the last of the securities sold, and the amount of the bond on the ground alone that the securities were sold for less than the amount of the bond price for the securities. He still thinks that it was the error to give the matter to the jury. The securities were found to be standard indicated, to still appear to be standard, and that the securities were of good days by the state of proceeds to the holder. The state of

extr. Jackson vs. County Court, 124 N. W. 2d 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914,

[illegible]

to compel the supervisor to act. The petitioners, however, stated that the security was not such as a reasonable person may expect. The petitioners stated that the supervisor was not a member of either of the bonds, and that he was not aware of such discretion, and that he was not a member of either of the bonds, for the purpose of the petitioners. The petitioners stated that the supervisor was not a member of either of the bonds, and that he was not aware of such discretion, and that he was not a member of either of the bonds, for the purpose of the petitioners.

[illegible]







## THE ROYAL BEN

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pal Exponents of This  
brated Plan.

testimony of Hammond  
complished "Wreck  
the Continental I

Stupendous Sw  
Swindling Swindle  
icy-Holders.

ferences to Mr. Frost w  
strate His Peculiar  
of Probity.

in Regard to the E

New Jersey

**THE CONTINENTAL**  
HAMMOND'S EVIDENCE  
*Special Despatch to The Tribune*  
New York, Feb. 12.—In the  
examination to-day, S. N. H.  
Hammond, known among insurance  
professionals "wrecker," gave the  
most surprising and interesting  
evidence. "I was engaged by L. W.  
Hammond, to buy policies for the Com-  
pany in Nebraska, Kansas, California,  
and the Southern States. Under the  
Continental plan of insuring, the  
policy is left with the insurance  
company in the States in which the Com-  
pany is organized. This reserve is increased by  
the amount of the risks taken  
and the policies were for thirty years  
to be null and void, but

133 1/4 per cent) that

up almost as high as the  
in which the 'loading' was only  
per cent. By 'loading' I mean  
owed for expenses, etc. This

A SWINDLE ON THE POLICE  
Frost was with me in California  
in 1874, to February, 1875. I  
\$100,000 to \$300,000 of  
insurance. I offered for  
policy a policy on 'the  
right,' but afterwards purchased  
and gave a draft on the C  
money. I paid so much in cash  
premiums in another Company,  
never went beyond 50 per cent

which I could 'run off' by purchasing, and this 50 per cent also was my share. I 'ran off' in Nebraska for \$30,000 of the reserve. I then made a 'RAUN OFF' BETWEEN \$2,500,000 in all of the States I went to, and from Frost that I was to come to same business for him in Nebraska generally. The contract I made was signed by Frost as President of the Continental Company. I received \$25,000 with the Southern Insurance Company. This Company a few months afterward, I did not know was very good, but was sold to Mr. Frost were to reinsurance and I remained everybody.

A BIG ENOUGH POOL TO RE-  
frain. Mr. Frost had a little  
more in California, in which  
how much he made  
he told me that I  
\$4,000 that day for the Com-  
him if the Company was very  
; that it was composed of  
associates. I had a salary first  
\$7,500 per annum. That lasted  
when I was cut down to \$5,000,  
on the amount of the reserve that  
salary and commission in (1911)  
amounted to \$26,000.

THE WAY I MANAGED W  
I would go to a policy-holder w  
intimidate and tell him that  
was utterly bankrupt, and w  
until he would be willing to sell  
me on my own terms, which is

off," including my expenses. I was not," according to the New York Times, "a member of the Federal Reserve Bank's monetary policy, but I saw that the policy favored the policy was the same across the face of it. This was the written intention of the Federal Reserve Bank. Nearly all the policies were in favor of married women, but I had no objection because I was only there for the 'Prost.' My only objection was the purchase policies was in July, I was the Company's General Agent. I knew at that time, that the Federal Reserve Bank was there, and was inviting me to Mr. Frost said they had come at home at a future time. The policies of the Company were issued. THEY WOULD BE RE- think this plan was pursued by New York companies in regard to the Federal Reserve Bank. I understood them, to continue the same, until there was not much more to be done.

to assist the Company, and then  
"trying to get the Jersey milk  
"THE IDEAS  
"to buy off all the policies  
"good house. Two or three people  
"two after I had got their re-  
"the same, and I was very ill  
"ill with rheumatism, I had to  
"he was living in bed here  
"first, but I was very nervous  
"and a smaller police on 'the C  
"on which the premiums were 'p  
"this. I thought doing this  
"Company, and I was making  
"I did not get any extra pe-  
"think I ran off all 'the  
"the Pacific slope  
"about \$500. The under-  
"for Mr. Evans was bought for  
"be necessary to do this for the  
"the  
"San Francisco, and the Govern-  
"wrote a pamphlet denouncing ar-  
"as a swindle. H. H. Blake  
"Company in San  
"I went  
"to bring him into the way

ally succeeded in doing it.  
\$100 in gold, and Mr. Bro-  
nberner, where they were in-  
to pay him \$5,000 more. Mr  
received a commission of 80 per cent  
and 90 per cent on the new pur-

**NEW JERSEY**  
**THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S**  
*Special Dispatch to The Times*  
New York, Feb. 12.—The offi-  
mitted at New Jersey, regis-  
tion and management of the  
Life Insurance Company, reflect  
J. H. Stedwell, President of the  
Secretary of State Kelcey says that  
from irregularities of the manag-  
on the fact that the alleged  
kept alive "philly outside"  
the City of New Jersey, a  
probable actual insolvency in  
favorable ruling, was so clear  
gaining of the investigation that  
duty to bring the facts to the  
Attorney General, with a view  
judgment against the transac-  
it appears by the examination  
well that he has been guilty of  
funds belonging to the Compa-  
of \$45,000 or \$50,000 to secure a

to him personally on his id by the Chemical National Bank although he claimed that the loan had been by him paid over When it was made, or when or he was unable to say definite came out that the loan h up by D. J. Noyes, the sta

and took their chances. Both sides could not win; one or the other was bound to be disappointed, and no man upon the face of the earth was wise enough beforehand to know which party would come out ahead. And the matter was not yet settled by any means, for the great dispute, which was involved in the Louisiana dispute, but they have yet to press through the Louisiana and Oregon crises, each of which involves some question. It may happen they will be tripped and thrown out at the very threshold of triumph, and, if so, they will have to submit to the will of the President. They would be infamous for them to undertake to break up the Commission because they were the case going against them. The majority that flies from the decision of the Arbitrators, or prevents them from deciding what is legally elected President, will be rebuked like an egg-shell to the face of the President. It would be better for those responsible for it that they never had been born.

**STICK TO YOUR BARGAIN.**  
The decisions thus far made in the case of the Electoral vote of Florida have developed a great deal of human nature of the Democratic sort, and of a very mean Democratic sort. A few samples will suffice to show the Democracy, after solemnly agreeing to abide by the decisions of a tribunal with the creation of which they had more to do than the Republicans, regard their agreement. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose public astonishment, is one of the fairest of the Democratic papers. It says: "With our Democrats we submitted our case to the Commission, and we, of course, with no disappointment, but in perfect good acquiescence in the judgment." That at least is mainly. The St. Louis *Times* will submit, but not with as good a grace as the *Courier-Journal*, for it says: "If Mr.

disgraceful trial, this title could not be predicted by decent men even if he was a "sinpaigod." The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, moored and rock-battered Bourbon, foams the mouth and tears its hair. The decision on is "a crime-triump" which "beats the record." "The historic numbers, eight to ten, are now down to four." "The sea is of God's wrath." The Commissioner has "outraged equity," "spurned the honor of the people," "enthroned perjury," and linked *Haley's* name with "crimes that have no parallel in history." "The second anniversary of the Republic commences with a continuing crime made as monumental as the Crimean war by a vote of eight to four." "The future of the country is growing out of the prospectus long of a Post-Office. The *Chicago Times* devotes itself to bombarding the Commission, and the Democratic party in Gen. KEENE, at the head of the Washington Department, wants to made in

The Department comforts the Democracy calling them such pet names as "fools" and "idiots." The Washington *Capital*, edited by J. W. FLATT, makes an assault upon the members of the Commission so infamously personal and malicious that, if we had a less and a more strict Government, he and his paper would have been pitched into the same before this. In addition to these names of Democratic human nature, there are numerous other choice expressions from important members of the party that are nearly or less rampagous and discordant. The nearly the whole disgruntled pack, in fact, is howling in union, urging the Democratic House to go back upon their agreement,—a protest not even in favor among the Democrats of the Democratic House, that the Democrats should write under no decisions is not to be wondered at. The matter how fairly the Commission might have been made up, no matter what hopes general public may have had, that the House will give general satisfaction is a manifest impossibility. The New York *Tribune* says pertinently: "Such marks of disapproval are not unparadiseable; but the recalcitrance of the Commission apparently suggests that it was to conquer human nature." However much they may be displeased, they never should, however, by every law of right honor, to abide by the agreement they have made.

had raised these threats of suppression or refusing to abide by its decision? He decided the three following propositions:

That Congress cannot go behind the final authoritative declaration of a State to inquire into the manner in which Electors were appointed.

That Congress cannot take notice of any proceedings for invalidating such declaration after the electors have discharged their duties and are *ex officio*.

That there was no evidence that Mr. HUNTER was a Federal officer at the time he was appointed an Elector.

Now, if it be partisan for three of the Supreme Judges, following the language of the Constitution, to vote for these propositions, is it not equally as partisan for the other three under their operation HAYES may be elected, was it any less partisan for the other three to vote against them, because it was to elect TILDES? If it be partisan for the three BRADLEY to vote one way, is it any less partisan for Judge CHASE or Judge HAYES to vote another way? And why is it not equally as partisan for Judge BRADLEY to sing out as the victor of vulgar abuse by the Democracy? He decides to decide, like all the other Judges, whether it was in the power of Congress to diminish the returns of the State officials, and to decide, in fact, whether Congress could take the literal language of the Constitution and apply it to the election act.

shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

He had either to uphold the literal meaning of the Constitution and stand by the rights of the States, or decide the other way.

There was no middle course. He was not to decide both ways. When Judge Chief Justice was appointed on the Commission, he was not to test the test case. The question would be as regards Federalism, and that the whole matter would come upon the power of Congress to go beyond the States; and in standing by the rights of the States to select their Electors, he was making that selection a finality, he was making the very doctrine of the Democracy which they have always strenuously contended that they have decided the other way.

But the Congress had not decided. It was at power upon the Commission to discontinue the letter of the Constitution, and to itself a Retaining Board to scrutinize the votes of every precinct and parish, and through the returns in a judicial manner, the extreme Republicans would have been disappointed. They would have violated the rights of the States had been vio-

not day among the wifs, and Arabs, *gaminis*. If the Board of Education has subscribed to any such sentiment, those gentlemen have cer- tainly to something they know nothing of. Any servant-girl who has answered the door the questions of the school-mas- ters knows how little trouble it costs to obtain, or cease to obtain, in this re- spective. And of all persons will hazard the safety of each of all the persons under 21 of age in Chicago, — nearly 200,000, — are rather thousands than hundreds cannot read nor write, and many more hands that have not the information which would be required in a scheme of compulsory education. As 66 per cent of the number were not in attendance at any school, the danger of an increasing illiter- ate is conspicuous, and it will become so as the city increases in size.

It is one phase of this matter which I shrewdly ignores altogether. If the State is justified in levying universal tax- ation for the support of free schools, why upon childless persons as well as those who have children, is it not equally jus- tified in compelling parents to send their children to school? Universal taxation for the school system can only be based upon the theory that the educational facilities are necessary for the welfare of the State; if so, then it is equally necessary for the welfare of the State that all children should receive instruction. The justification of the one necessarily implies the justification of the other.

"WIPED IN THE DUD." The Democrats had abandoned the ditch and there was nothing but a forlorn, Bill Spencer, the redoubtable Jack-Jack from Illinois, was anxious to hit. Here was a chance for him to be a hero. More than that, if he could win, Tilden, there was no office in the land of the Chief Magistrate to which he might not aspire. He saw his opportunity and determined to improve on it. He would do or die, so to speak. He set out in active communication with Emmett, of Springfield, and the two great ones, working in a common cause, threatened to astonish the world. The machinery of government almost came to a standstill; the earth all but ceased to revolve on its axis; men dropped their ordinary avocations and went into suits and national expectancy; the Democrats with one accord threw up their hats and gave three cheers and a tiger; the Republicans looked about for a very good hole to creep out of, and Tilden asked himself whether he would prefer to be Secretary of State or Minister to England, when he announced that the Illinois Jumping-Jack discovered an ineligible Elector in State.

Monday was the day when SPRINGS came to spring to his feet, and in a few more periods illustrated by a number of hand-springs, was started on the whole of the State, and thus of the Electors, for the good of all by objecting to the Mr. Crafts, of Illinois.

CHAFFET was a Welchman, CHAFFET was a thief, and was understood to be the refrain of SPRINGS's proposed objection, which was understood to state that CHAFFET was and had been since 1868 a United States Commissioner. But never resigned, and never was he logically able to write as an Imperial Elector. As this was to settle the matter, SPRINGS held in his own hand the Presidential question, and he proceeded ruthlessly upon the food-gates and the money-gates, and he ruthlessly drowned Mr. HAYES and the

about 2:30 o'clock, when Illinois reached in the call of the States. A and absorbing melancholy settled down great, black cloud upon the Republic of the Joint Convention; the of the Democrats on the other side of the illuminated the darkened atmosphere in the galleries hung over the proceedings. The people of the people of the tellers was hushed and, and the shame of the pages demanded for the occasion; the reporters' came to a halt, the gavel of the pre- officer was lifted menacingly, the a was to be heard, and all eyes were by common consent upon the seat occupied by SPRAGUE, awaiting the fatal jump. He rose, he caught, he leaped, he spring; he did not turn, and some- he did not so much as rise from his There he sat, as the observer of all ob- but his head drooped upon his he lifted not his voice for TILDER, ever said "CHAFFEE" once. A single on such occasions has been, likened eternally, and the great crowd sus- and longed for the first of SPRAGUE's promised grations that had difficulty the habit of breathing assumed. Then there was a disquiet

appointment where there had been premature jubilation, and the clocks in upon the cloud that rested upon Republicans. The buzz of the gallery recommenced, the busy scraping of the pencils was resumed, the tellers went to their duties, the pages began to gallop, and for lost time, TILDEN at the head of the telegraph wire related into the room state with something very like an old Springer as a public reformer was said to have framed a fraud. The trouble was that after getting to Washington just in time to see SPRINGER's exhibition. He showed conclusively that he was not a Welchman. He was, nor even a United States Commissioner.

that STANSON found his jumping  
called from under him, and the grand  
which had been so extensively adver-  
tised by the "Chicago Products." The re-  
sult was that the Illinois has been named  
STANSON will be neither Secretary  
nor Minister to England.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
SIR:—I have, Sir, Feb. 21.—Youth you be  
glad to publish the clause of your city or  
county which says that no man shall be  
what may incur? We are amending our  
laws, and are discussing that proposition,  
and we are discussing that proposition,  
JOHN R. STANSON.  
Division in the Constitution of Illinois.  
The subject is as follows:  
city, township, school-district, or  
incorporated corporation, shall be allowed to  
incur any indebtedness, except such as may be  
for an amount, including existing indebted-  
ness, exceeding one per centum of the value  
of the taxable property therein, to be ascer-  
tained prior to the incurring of such indebt-  
edness. Any county, city, school-district, or  
other incorporated body, which may hereafter  
incur, shall, before or at the time of  
incurring the same, file with its clerk a cer-

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actors free of revision or reward by the Republicans have been obliged to forward and defend the rights of the socialist centralizing agents of the strata.

Democrats "lambled to" the "Plan" at now they are planning to roll away it.

comes the tug of war, but there will be.

**PERSONAL.**

ing Mr. Sears, of Boston, was charged by his lawyers for securing a fraudulent initiation of his father's will, and compensation for paying \$25,000.

or Ferry, President pro tempore of the bar, received from Mountain a feather over the eye, from a black snake, the snake trying to him to certify the election of President with asking him, in case Hayes is counted, in a quill sort, and in case Tilden is counted, in

Knapp, the editor of the *Missouri Republican*, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with that journal. He commenced his career as a "devil," on the 8th of January, 1835, and gradually worked his way upward, until, after nearly half a century, he has come out of the business as a newspaper in the Mississippi Valley.

S. C. Chapman, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Canton, Mass., died on the 7th inst. He was the father of Mr. William O. Chapman, the present partner in Chicago of the Messrs. French & Co., and the father-in-law of William A. French, of the same firm. He had been largely identified with railroad interests in his native State.

It is said that Prince Louis Napoleon, who is now entering upon his 20th year, will soon apply to the Emperor, to permit him to visit the United States.

my, for which he will be eligible in a few days. The request is sure to cause some excitation, whether it be granted or denied. The young man is not likely soon to get his uniform if he goes to France for it.

Eufus Tugalis and Col. William Meyers have reports at San Francisco for a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, and their duties are now filled by clerks,—much to the dissatisfaction of a Quartermaster-General Meade. There is speculation as to the secret object of the trip, which has been undertaken, it is believed, at the instance of Gen. Grant.

The War Department has just received information from the Messrs. Lombard & Co., of New York, that the Government has been

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Clark's superstitions. At the last scene of the new piece she often picks up the suitcases and says: "If she starts to go out, I'll be convinced that she will have good luck and no engagement; if an even number she looks horrible. Knowing of this feeling she made the Union Square Theatre look paler to her than on the stage at the last rehearsal of *Salutation*," and to clear away all flames, she said, "I was so joyful, but always, she was a miser after that, and she was miserly." She was making six in all. Her husband had been in game with the manager, and they had each other. The run of the piece was being interrupted by the Brooklyn News serious illness of Miss Morris.

promised to marry another man, when he was unworthy of her. He declared that she was deliberate, and that he acted on his own responsibility, and that he was not to be acquitted on the trial, on the ground of insanity. He was remanded to his cell, but has not been tried again from that time, and is now in the State's Prison, where he has been several times applied to on an insane asylum. His petition for the hardship of his case into public view, and it is probable he will be released. It is also shown that the woman was the wife of the girl. Probably he would have been had been hanged, according to the politics and reasonable request.

On the radical weekly, the *Revolution*, appears an article by Mr. Charles O'Connor, holding out a list of candidates for nomination from a strictly legal point of view, say-

the man has never been liable to lose his temper, and his reputation, which we all know to be stable and insulting in the management of instance of which is afforded in his record to the members of the Commission. An great deal of Mr. O'Connor's reputationally mythical." While it is pleasant to draw from another source of Mr. O'Connor. He is described by corresponding texts: "He is a man of scanty white hair, with a fringe of white hair on each ear, the other under the chin, wears an expression of pain. His voice is resonant, with a slight brogue noticeably rich."

ch.-of-promise suit against Senator Cunningham to be funny, especially since the found no favor in any respectable (an-

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author of Barr's life, —Barr also  
able example of how politics blast  
politics forever," says the biog-  
nist from that has drawn in and en-  
anyable and worthy men. "What  
is that is so needed elsewhere: How  
mutations it has blasted: What toll,  
ty, what wealth, what lives have been  
it: How men are political method  
s, and how absurdly disproportionate  
triumphs to their cost!" This is doubt-  
but we do not cry for any stock in  
anner. If it is to make the attempt

**THE CONTINENT**  
HAMMOND'S EVIDENCE  
*Special Dispatch to The Press*  
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—In the examination to-day, S. N. Hammond, known among insurance men as "wrecker," gave testimony which caused much surprise and interest. "I was engaged by the L. W. & N. Y. Co. to go to the States of Nebraska, Kansas, California, and the Southern States. Under the Continental plan of insurance, the reserve is left with the insurance companies in the States in which the companies are organized. This reserve is increased in proportion to the amount of the risks taken. The policies were for thirty years to be null and void, but

183 1/4 per cent) that almost as high as the which the 'loading' was only 18 per cent. By 'loading' I mean added for expenses, etc. This

A SWINDLE ON THE POLICE  
 post was with me in California  
 in 1874, to February, 1875, for  
 \$100,000 to \$200,000. I offered for  
 service. I offered for  
 a policy on 'em  
 but afterwards purchased  
 and gave a draft on the  
 night. I paid so much in cash  
 premiums in another Company,  
 and went beyond control, and  
 which I could run off by pur-  
 chasing. I ran off 50 per cent also  
 in Nebraska. I ran off the  
 \$30,000 of the reserve.  
 "RAN OFF" BETWEEN \$2,500,000  
 all of the States I went to,  
 from Frost that I was to com-  
 mence business for in New  
 York was signed by Frost as Pres-  
 idential Company. I ran  
 \$2,000,000 with the Southern  
 Insurance Company. This was  
 some months afterward. I did  
 not know Mr. Frost was the treasurer  
 of the Southern Insurance Company.

THE BIG ENOUGH POOL TO RE-  
it. Mr. Frost had a little  
more in California, in which  
how much he made even  
one day he told me that I  
\$4,000 that day for the Com  
him if the company was very  
; that it was composed of  
associates. I had a salary first  
\$7,500 per annum. This lasted  
when I was cut down to \$5,000,  
in the amount of the reserve the  
salary and commission in (I  
amounted to \$25,000.

THE WAY I MANAGED W  
would go to a policy-holder w  
stimulate and tell him that  
I was utterly bankrupt, and w  
until he would be willing to sell  
me on my own terms, which I

that, including my expenses. I had, according to the law of the work, a married woman could not get policy, but I generally got more favor the police was the same across the face of it.

**THE WRITTEN INSTRUCTION** I clearly all the policies were made for married women, but I had no doubt that the law was only a legal form. My first agreement with the purchase policies was in July, 1911, when the Company's General Agent, Mr. Frank Smith, came to the city. He was pretending to be a police officer, and was inviting me to go to his home at a future time to discuss the policies of the Company.

**THEY WOULD BE REPEATED** I think this plan was pursued by other police companies in regard to policy. I understood that, to continue the business, until there was no more

[illegible][illegible]

by the Chemical National Bank although he claimed that the loan had been by him paid over. When it was made, or when or how it was made, or whether he was unable to say definitely came out that the loan had been made by D. J. Noyes.















